40. (New) A method for the determining that brain injury has occurred comprising:

(a) analyzing a body fluid of a patient to detect presence and concentration level of two or more proteins selected from the group consisting of myelin basic protein (MBP), the beta isoform of S100 protein (S100), neuronal specific enolase (NSE) and a brain endothelial cell membrane protein;

(b) comparing the concentration level of proteins detected in step (a) to specific threshold values to verify the presence of a statistically significant concentration thereof; and

(c) determining if two or more of said proteins is present in a statically significant concentration wherein the presence of two or more proteins is evidence that an injury to the brain has occurred.

41. (New) A method for diagnosing an ischemic or hemorrhagic cerebral event comprising:

(a) analyzing a body fluid of a patient to detect the presence and concentration level of four proteins comprising myelin basic protein (MBP), the beta isoform of S100 protein (S100), neuronal specific enolase (NSE) and a brain endothelial cell membrane protein;

(b) comparing the concentration level of said proteins detected in step (a) to specific threshold values to verify the presence of a statistically significant concentration thereof; and

(c) assessing patient condition by comparing said presence or absence of statistically significant concentrations of said proteins in accordance with an analytical flow chart;

wherein diagnosis of an ischemic or hemorrhagic cerebral event is enabled.

42. (New) The method of claim 40 or 41 wherein said protein(s) are present at a statistically significant concentration if the concentration of said protein is about two standard deviations above normal levels.

43. (New) The method of claim 40 or 41 wherein said brain endothelial cell membrane protein is selected from the group consisting of thrombomodulin, glucose transporter I (dimeric form), glucose transporter I (tetrameric form), neurothelin, gamma glutamyl transpeptidase, and p-glycoprotein.

44. (New) The method of claim 21, 40 or 41 wherein at least one of said analyses in step (a) is conducted on a first sample of body fluid and at least another of said analyses in step (a) is carried out on a second sample of body fluid.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said first and said second samples of body fluid are taken at different times.

46. (New) The method of claim 41 wherein step (c) comprises determining if said one or more of said proteins are present at a statically significant concentration wherein the presence of one or more of said proteins is evidence that injury to the brain has occurred.

47. (New) The method of claim 41 wherein step (c) comprises assessing the type of brain injury wherein the presence of only NSE at a statistically significant concentration is evidence that said brain injury is a transitory ischemic attack (TIA).

48. (New) The method of claim 41wherein step (c) comprises assessing the type of brain injury wherein the presence of NSE and one or more proteins selected from the group consisting of MBP, S100, and a brain endothelial protein at a statistically significant concentration is evidence that said brain injury is a cerebral infarction.

49. (New) The method of claims 41 wherein step (c) comprises assessing the type of brain injury wherein the presence of only a brain endothelial cell membrane protein at a statistically significant concentration is evidence that said brain injury is a lunar infarction.